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Hybrid Sweet Corns for Your 1946 Plantings

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**These Are
Test Proven
Money Makers**

REFERENCE LIBRARIAN
DIV OF FRUIT AND VEG CROPS
U S DEPT OF AGR
WASHINGTON D C



Spancross Marcross
Golden Cross Bantam

Carmelcross
loana

Old Hickory
Magnagold

Lincoln Lee
Silver Cross Bantan



BETTER BRED SEEDS

Hybrid sweet corn,
field corn, potato, oat,
cabbage, field pea,
barley, wheat, soy bean,
rye, alfalfa, clover, grass,
other forage crop seeds.



HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y. - FEBRUARY 10, 1946

Quaker Hill Hybrids Are Test Proven Producers

High quality, attractive appearance, abundant yields and resistance to bacterial wilt disease distinguish our sweet corns. They have been selected from over 100 hybrids on their performance records in many carefully conducted trials in the important sweet corn producing states. Enthusiastic letters from customers confirm our judgment.

Their maturities range from 65 days, sometimes 60, for Spancross to 90 days, sometimes over, for Magnagold. In between, others ripen at 3 to 6 day intervals. Because they are wilt resistant, they are safe to grow where wilt occurs. In fact they are being grown successfully where susceptible sweet corns usually fail miserably. Most lots test 90% to 96% germination. Our seed is thoroughly dried, re-cleaned, graded and treated with Arasan.

Please read the descriptions carefully. See the planting and pest control suggestions, page 2. You can profit by the experience and judgment we have gained in working with hybrid sweet corns since their beginning.

You, Too, Can Make Money With Quaker Hill Hybrids

Descriptions

NOTE—Descriptions following are based on good growing conditions. Ripening periods are approximate for most of New York and adjacent areas as shown by recent trials. Near the Atlantic seaboard longer periods are required. Very early plantings require longer and late plantings require shorter periods. Moisture and temperature variations from normal affect the period.

SPANCROSS. 65 days here, 19 earlier than Golden Cross. The earliest wilt resistant hybrid.

Ears. 6½" to 7" x 1.6", slightly tapering, 10 to 12 rowed, very uniform. Kernels medium size, light yellow, tender, good flavor.

Yields. Prolific producer. Almost as many ears as Golden Cross but smaller. Stalks 4' to 5'.

Remarks. Cold resistance permits earlier planting and wins those first-on-the-market high prices. Earliness and prolificacy are its advantages. Every market and home gardener should plant Spancross this year for his earliest pickings but not for later pickings.

MARCCROSS. (Formerly our Whip-Marccross C6.13) 68 days here, 3 later than Spancross, a day or so later than Golden Early Market, 6 to 8 earlier than Whipple's Early Yellow.

Ears. 7½" to 8" x 1.7" to 1.9", nearly cylindrical, mostly 12 rowed, uniform in ripening and appearance. Kernels good depth, fairly broad, light golden, tender, good flavor.

Yields. 25% to 60% more marketable ears than Golden Early Market. Ears much larger than most early corns — larger than Whipple's Yellow, fully as large as Golden Cross. Stalks 5' to 6'.

Remarks. This hybrid is a money maker. It not only makes the early markets but its fine big ears bring premium prices. No other hybrid as early has bettered it, especially in wilt areas. Planted at the same time as Spancross it ripens when that is done.

CARMELCROSS. 72 days here, 4 days later than Marccross.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.6" to 1.8", cylindrical, 12 rowed. Kernels like Golden Cross but deeper, light golden, tender, very good flavor.

Yields. In station tests, Carmelcross has produced from 12% to 30% more marketable ears than Marccross and the ears averaged as large. It also proved superior to all others in its own maturity class. Stalks 5½' to 6'.

Remarks. Carmelcross has proved itself an excellent hybrid in the North Eastern States, where it should replace others in its maturity period. Further south it gives way to Old Hickory. Planted with Marccross it is ready for use when Marccross is finished.

OLD HICKORY. 73 days here, one or two later than Carmelcross.

Ears. 7½" to 8½" x 1.7" to 1.9", mostly 12 to 14 rowed. Kernels like Golden Cross, not as deep as Carmelcross, yellow, tenderness and flavor good.

Yields. Similar to Carmelcross. Slightly fewer ears per 100 stalks but heavier per ear. Stalks 5½' to 6½'. Fewer suckers.

Remarks. Old Hickory is a sturdy, vigorous corn that produces better than Carmelcross under adverse conditions—particularly heat and drought. It has made good in sections where Carmelcross has faltered.

LINCOLN. 78 days here, 6 days later than Carmelcross, 4 to 6 days earlier than Golden Cross. Received "All America" award. An outstanding corn.

Ears. 7½" to 8½" x 1.7" to 1.9", 12 to 16 rowed, 15% to 25% heavier per ear than Golden Cross, good shape. Kernels deep, medium width, bright yellow, very tender, not quite as sweet as Golden Cross. Tight husks reduce earworm infestation. Large, highly attractive ears outsell all competitors at premium prices.

Yields. Equal to or better than Golden Cross in number of marketable ears as well as size. Stalks 6½' to 7½', no suckers.

Remarks. Superior to anything else maturing between Carmelcross and Golden Cross. A real money maker for market or canner.

LEE. 78 days here, in Lincoln class.

Ears. 7¾" to 8¾" x 1.9", 12 to 16 rowed, cylindrical, a little

heavier than Lincoln under favorable conditions. Kernels deep, rather broad, very tender. Flavor good. Appearance fine.

Yields. Equal Lincoln, heavier than Golden Cross. Stalks 6' - 7'.

Remarks. Under good growing conditions, Lee excels Lincoln. Under hot or dry conditions it is not as good. Recommended for Southern New England and Southeastern New York.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. 84 days here.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.6" to 1.8", practically cylindrical, 12 rowed, excellent type for market or canning, fine appearance and uniformity.

Yields. Better than any of the preceding hybrids except Lincoln and Lee and usually 50% to 100% better than any open pollinated corns ripening as early or earlier. Stalks 6' to 7'.

Remarks. Golden Cross, one of the first successful hybrids, is a prolific producer of high quality, attractive ears.

SILVER CROSS BANTAM. 84 days here. A snowy white counterpart of Golden Cross Bantam, except larger ears and stalks.

Ears. 8" to 9" x 1.6" to 1.9", cylindrical with pointed tip, 12 to 14 rowed, fine appearance; kernels medium depth, very tender and sweet, quality equal to Golden Bantam.

Yields. Nearly twice as many ears as open pollinated Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentleman, and ears that are a little larger. One of the best yielders among all the white hybrids. Stalks 7½' to 8'.

Remarks. Ranks very high in sweetness, flavor and tenderness. Wherever white sweet corn is in favor, Silver Cross Bantam goes over in a big way.

IOANA. 87 days here, 3 later than Golden Cross.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.6" to 1.8", mostly 12 rowed. Similar to Golden Cross in appearance and equal in quality.

Yields. Equal to or slightly better than Golden Cross. Usually better under hot or dry conditions. Stalks 6½' to 7½', sucker free.

Remarks. Heat and drought resistance, freedom from suckers, combined with good yield and quality explain the increasing popularity of Ioana.

MAGNAGOLD. 90 days here, 6 days later than Golden Cross.

Ears. 8½" to 9½" x 1.7" to 1.9", 16 to 18 rowed, cylindrical, well filled. Impressively large but surprisingly tender, sweet and well flavored. Kernels light golden, deep, tender.

Yields. Number of ears slightly more than Golden Cross. Weight of ears 30% to 40% more, occasionally 50% more. Stalks 7' to 8', no suckers.

Remarks. This is the bigger and later sweet corn needed for many markets and by canners where seasons are long enough. It is more resistant to wilt, heat and drought than Golden Cross. Customer reports are enthusiastically favorable. Size, appearance and quality assure easy selling at profit making prices.

Grades

To permit more accurate planting, the seed is sold in 4 grades:—

LARGE FLAT

MEDIUM FLAT

LARGE ROUND

MEDIUM ROUND

Experience indicates that the above grades are equally productive, provided spacing is the same and the medium sizes are not planted too deeply. Large flat kernels will be shipped unless your order specifies another grade. Supply of the medium sizes is quite limited, so it will be well to mention a second choice for either. Round kernels are priced lower.

Prices

Please turn to page 3, top, left, for prices of these hybrid seeds; also for prices on hybrid field corn seeds, certified seed potatoes, cabbage, grain, legume, and grass seeds.

Yours for the best in sweet corns,

K. C. LIVERMORE

FARM CHEMICALS

Seed disinfectants,
seed inoculants,
fertilizers, sulphur,
gypsum, lime,
dusts and sprays.
Also drain tile.

PLAN YOUR PLANTINGS FOR GREATER PROFITS

Sweet Corn Planting Suggestions

Getting the most out of sweet corn depends considerably on choosing hybrids and timing plantings so as best to meet one's particular situation. For instance, home gardeners, roadside stand gardeners and some — but not all — market gardeners, should plant hybrids that will provide a continuous harvest from the earliest date possible to the very last of the season. For some markets, only the earliest possible corns pay well; for others, the latest; and for some, there are in-between periods when prices are usually highest.

Our series of hybrids, ripening at intervals helps you plant to meet your market requirements. Note that the later hybrids, in general, yield more and better corn and so should be used in preference to the early ones when time permits.

AIMING FOR THE EARLY MARKETS

Early market prices usually are highest. To make the most of them, we suggest one or two small successive plantings of SPAN-CROSS, before weather conditions are quite safe. Select early ground. Use our treated seed. Do not plant too deeply. Then when conditions are safe, plant at one time, all the SPAN-CROSS you can pick and sell in 3 days and all the MARCROSS you can market in 4 days. This furnishes sweet corn for the first week or two of the season. If it is wanted for a longer period, make a planting of Carmelcross or Old Hickory at the same time. If any of the first planting is lost, replant with any yellow sweet corn or other crops. One of these plantings on the market ahead of the crowd, will more than repay the labor and seed lost on several.

Insect and Disease Control

EARWORM CONTROL IN SWEET CORN

DDT has not yet been proved effective enough in the control of earworm, to be recommended. Entomologists in most of the states growing sweet corn commercially recommend for 1946 the control method and materials previously proven 90% or more effective. This method is described in Circ. 651 by Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Wash., D. C. and in various state experiment station bulletins.

The treatment consists of injecting a mineral oil and insecticide mixture into the tip of each ear. This is applied between the time the silks have wilted and when they are partly browned. This is usually between the 5th and 10th days after the silks first appear. Too early interferes with pollination and too late misses the worms. The amount to apply to each ear is $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoonful (.75 to 1 c.c.). It should be applied $\frac{1}{2}$ " down in the midst of the silks toward the tip of the cob but should not contact the cob. One injection is enough. About 2 gal. of oil are used per acre.

A pump oiler with a 4" to 6" slender spout, operated by finger lever is the equipment to use. There should be an attachment to regulate the amount of oil delivered. If desired, a knapsack tank of oil can be connected with the oiler by a rubber hose to save time in refilling. For this a nipple must be soldered into the oiler, for attaching the hose.

Three mixtures are recommended. They are listed and priced below.

With hybrids usually 50 to 80% of the ears can be treated the first time through and the balance the second time. More trips are necessary when development is uneven. After experience, one can treat 1500 to 2000 ears per hour or an acre in 5 to 8 hours. Costs total about 1¢ per dozen ears, sometimes less. This treatment is recommended where severe ear worm damage is likely and good prices expected. This treatment does not control corn borer.

MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT FOR CORN EAR WORM CONTROL

Prices subject to change.

Mineral oil with .2% pyrethrins: \$1.20 qt., \$2.10 gal., \$8.40 5 gal.
Mineral oil with 2% dichloroethyl ether, \$1.00 qt., \$1.90 gal., \$8.00 5 gal.
Mineral oil with styrene dibromide (Dowspray) 9) in pint bottles, \$1.00 pt., \$10.00 case of 12.

Above, freight or express collect. Barrel lots quoted on request.

Pump oiler, 1 pt. capacity, with gauge, \$2.45 postage paid.

Pump oiler, 1 qt. capacity, with gauge, \$3.75, postage paid.

Other Seeds

COVER CROPS FOR SWEET CORN. Domestic rye grass has become the most popular winter cover crop to follow or precede corn. It has these advantages: Low cost. Catches easily. Interferes little with main crop. Is winter hardy. Stools profusely. Makes surprisingly dense root growth but no rank woody top growth. Plows and fits like 3 year sod.

Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre in standing corn at or after last cultivation but before wheat planting time. Covering is not necessary and should be very shallow. It may be sown in or after other cultivated crops, too, or on disced grain stubbles, to produce a substantial sod to plow under the next spring. When sown early enough the addition of 3 lbs. of alsike or 6 lbs. of sweet clover to 18 lbs. of rye grass is worth while.

Better plan to use domestic rye grass for cover crop this year. It is likely that your Agr. Conservation Program will pay part of the cost if you sign up now.

ALFALFA SUBSTITUTE. The supply of hardy northern grown Alfalfa seed is extremely short. Wherever use of southern seed is too hazardous, the best substitute probably is a mixture of about 3 lbs. Ladino clover and 6 lbs. timothy, per acre. This mixture will yield nearly as much as alfalfa and, if cut early, will have nearly equal feed quality. On good soil, it should last nearly as long as alfalfa, too.

We have top quality seed at money saving prices. Compare them and order early.

RUST RESISTANT GRAINS. Wisconsin's Vicland oat has won its way East. In recent years rusts have seriously reduced spring

TO PROVIDE A CONTINUOUS SUPPLY

For a continuous supply, make at least one planting of SPAN-CROSS a few days before the safe date. Then, when it is safe, plant at one time equal areas of (1) SPAN-CROSS, (2) MARCROSS, (3) CARMELCROSS or OLD HICKORY, (4) LINCOLN or LEE, (5) GOLDEN CROSS, (6) MAGNAGOLD. Then at 5 day intervals, plant more MAGNAGOLD, up to 90 days before the hoped for date of your last picking. This will give throughout the season as continuous a supply as can be arranged of quality corn that will win and hold your customers.

AIMING FOR THE LATE MARKETS

If your late markets are extra good, make several plantings of whichever late hybrid you prefer up to 90 to 80 days before that last picking date. If delayed by weather or if planting after an early crop, use Carmelcross or Marcross. They may be planted up to 75 to 65 days prior to the last picking date.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

These hybrids have the vigor to make fine big crops but they must have plant food and moisture. Fertilize liberally. Commercial fertilizer plowed under is better than shallow applications. A later side dressing of nitrate or sulphate often pays. Use every means to conserve the winter and spring accumulation of moisture. Hybrid corns must have normal or greater spacing. If your stand is too thick, be sure to thin it. This is important. Tests show that suckering and topping usually do not pay and sometimes reduce yields.

Corn borer, earworm and smut can be controlled. See below.

CORN BORER CONTROL IN SWEET CORN

DDT and Ryanex have given best control of borer in recent tests but DDT needs further testing for plant injury and cattle poisoning when stalks are fed. Ryanex, rotenone or nicotine are recommended in that order.

Spraying or dusting should begin as soon as the eggs start hatching. The county agricultural agent can give the dates, or the masses of overlapping pinhead like white eggs laid on the undersides of corn or weed leaves may be watched. They turn yellow and just before hatching, a black spot appears on each egg. They hatch in 3 to 7 days from laying.

Four applications at 5 day intervals are necessary. Timeliness is important.

The materials must be applied in the narrow spaces between the leaf sheaths and the stalks, first in the developing whorls, then in individual leaves and tillers and finally on all parts of the developing ears. Other parts do not need protection.

These treatments will not control earworm.

In the over wintering stage, many borers can be killed by feeding, making into silage, plowing under thoroughly or burning all corn stalks, ears and cobs as far ahead of corn planting time as possible.

See Leaflet 225, U. S. Dept. of Agr. or write your Col. of Agr. for more details.

SMUT CONTROL IN SWEET CORN

New Jersey scientists Haenseler and Pepper have discovered that smut on sweet corn is 50% to 100% controllable by the same materials that control corn borer. Smut control may not pay generally but it would be an added inducement to control borers where they are troublesome, and on certain early hybrids smut control would pay in most years. See Circular 486, N. J. Exp. Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT FOR BORER & SMUT CONTROL

All freight or express collect.

Ryanex. Write for prices April 1st.

Rotenone (1%) Sulphur (25%) Dust, \$2.50 per 10 lb.; \$9.00 per 50 lbs.

Dual fixed nicotine dust. Write for prices April 1st.

American Beauty Duster, bellows-knapsack type, \$25.00

Brown's Crystal Duster, \$1.40.

Brown's 4 gallon "Open Hed" Sprayer, \$7.00.

grain yields in the North Eastern States. But Vicland Oat, resistant to rusts, made outstanding yields. It has proved better than eastern varieties for late planting, for heat or drought and especially when rusts strike. It has a very stiff straw but unfortunately rather short. However, with grain prices high, assurance of a full granary is of first importance. So, we recommend Vicland.

Wisconsin's new spring wheat called Henry is also rust resistant. It is outyielding other spring varieties by substantial margins and may make profitable spring wheat growing possible here in the East. This is a good year to try it. We have a limited amount of certified seed, from a crop that combined 52 bushels per acre last year.

QUAKER HILL DANISH CABBAGE. The fact that every kernel of our Quaker Hill Danish Cabbage seed is grown from carefully selected mature heads assures better seed than most of that on the market which is at least second crop from selection. More than 30 years of skilled selection have produced and maintained a strain of high yielding ability, ideal market type, exceptional storage quality and excellent flavor and texture. Numerous tests in New York, Pennsylvania and other states have given Quaker Hill Danish high ratings. It would rate high with you, too.

SEED POTATOES. If you want the best in seed potatoes, consider our Prince Edward Island certified stocks. They are tops in disease freedom, condition, appearance and production. Many of the more particular seed potato growers in Maine, New York, Michigan and Minnesota use P.E.I. certified seed for their own plantings. You, too, can have the best.

BETTER BRED SEEDS INCREASE YOUR PROFIT POSSIBILITIES

BETTER BRED SEEDS

PRICES - FEB. 10, 1946

FARM CHEMICALS

TERMS

Terms are cash with order, or 25% payment with order and balance before shipment or c. o. d. on arrival with collection fees added.

All prices include containers and are f. o. b. here except as noted.

GUARANTEE

If you are not satisfied with what you receive from us and notify us promptly, we will replace if possible or refund, as you prefer. Loss or damage in transit will be adjusted if you have agent note same on his bill. So many conditions beyond our control affect results, we cannot and do not assume any responsibility for the results secured from our seeds or other supplies. Orders are booked with the understanding that changes in transportation rates are for customer's account and that delivery is contingent on any circumstances beyond our control.

Please order early. Thanks. Yours for better seeds. K. C. LIVERMORE.

PRICE CHANGES

Prices are subject to change without notice. If lower when your order is received, difference will be refunded; if higher you will be notified and may pay difference or change or cancel order.

SWEET CORN HIGH YIELDING HYBRIDS

SPANCROSS, MARCROSS, CARMELCROSS, OLD HICKORY, LINCOLN, LEE, SILVER CROSS, GOLDEN CROSS, IOANA, MAGNAGOLD,—

Postpaid: 1/4 lb. 25¢; 1/2 lb. 35¢; 1 lb. 50¢; 2 to 19 lb. 42¢ per lb. to 5th zone; 5¢ higher beyond and to Canada.

Not prepaid: 20 to 99 lb. 37¢; 100 lb. or more 35¢ per lb.

Above prices are for large flat and medium flat kernels. Deduct 10¢ per lb. for large round and medium round kernels.

When ordering more than one hybrid, the price applying to the total quantity may be used for each kind of which 1 lb. or more is ordered. Less than 1 lb. of any kind should be figured at the price applying to its own weight. FAMILY GARDEN ASSORTMENT, 6 hybrids, produces plenty all summer for hearty family.—Postpaid 1000 miles (5th zone) in the U.S., \$1.00; beyond and in Canada, \$1.10.

OATS Sacked 3 bu. per bag Per bu. 32 lbs.

30 BU. 10¢ LESS, 100 BU. 15¢ LESS

VICLAND, new rust resistant oat.... \$1.60
VICLAND, certified \$1.70
LENROC, the improved Cornelian \$1.40
LENROC, certified \$1.50
UPRIGHT, with tall stiff straw..... \$1.40
UPRIGHT, certified \$1.50

BARLEY Sacked 2 bu. per bag Per bu. 48 lbs.

20 BU. 10¢ LESS, 70 BU. 15¢ LESS

ALPHA, 2 rowed, best straw \$2.50
ALPHA, certified \$2.65

FIELD PEAS Sacked Per bu. 2 bu. per bag 60 lbs.

10 BU. 15¢ LESS, 20 BU. 25¢ LESS

WHITE CANADA, tested disease free. \$5.40
(See inoculants back page)

MIXTURES Per bag 2 1/2 bu.

10 BAGS OR MORE 25¢ LESS

OATS & BARLEY, 100 lb. \$5.00
Lenroc 40 lb. Alpha, 60 lb.
PEAS, OATS & BARLEY, 110 lb. \$6.70
Peas 30, Lenroc 32, Alpha 48 lb.
PEAS & OATS, 108 lb. \$7.60
Peas 60 lb. Upright Oats 48 lbs.

SPRING WHEAT Per bu. 60 lb.

10 BU. OR MORE 10¢ LESS

MIDA, new North Dakota hybrid..... \$3.75
HENRY, new, rust resistant, certified.. \$4.50

SOY BEANS Per bu. 60 lb.

10 BU. OR MORE 10¢ LESS

CAYUGA, earliest, black \$3.50
EARLIANA, new, best for N. Y. \$3.75
EARLIANA, certified \$5.00
HABERLANDT, best for silage \$4.00
WILSON, for plowing under, late, large \$3.60
(See inoculants back page)

FIELD CORN 10 BU. OR MORE Per bu. 56 lb. 25¢ LESS

VARIETY Grades Available Prices

EARLY
Wis. 255 L.F., L.R., \$7.50 \$6.50
Yates L.F., M.F., L.R., M.R. \$4.40 \$3.90
Sheffield L.F., M.F., L.R., M.R. \$4.40 \$3.90

MEDIUM EARLY
Wis. 335 L.F., L.R., \$7.50 \$6.50
Wis. 355 L.F., L.R., \$7.50 \$6.50
Early Huron L.F., M.F., L.R., M.R. \$4.00 \$3.50

MEDIUM
Wis. 416 L.F., \$7.50 \$6.50
Cornell 11 L.F., M.F., L.R., M.R. \$3.90 \$3.40
Wis. 464 L.F., M.F., L.R., M.R. \$7.50 \$6.50

MEDIUM LATE
Wis. 531 L.F., L.R., \$7.50 \$6.50
Ohio M-20 M.F., \$7.50
Ohio K-24 L.F., M.F., \$7.50
Sweepstakes L.F., L.R., \$3.90 \$3.40

LATE
Wis. 608 L.F., L.R., \$7.50 \$6.50
Wis. 641 L.F., L.R., \$7.50 \$6.50

POTATOES F. O. B. here. Per 100 lb. Except as stated

To save time and bags we will not break bags except in Cobbler and Sebago and as listed. They are best garden varieties available.

"Cert" means certified. "A" means U. S. No. 1, 1 1/8" or 2" to 12 oz. "B" means U. S. No. 1, 1 1/2" to 1 3/4" or 2". "Com." means U. S. Commercial grade, which includes minor defects like sun greening, slight cuts or insect work, not to exceed 15%.

Ask for special prices on 100 cwt. or more. Truck deliveries are possible when volume and return loads justify.

No potato orders will be booked unless accompanied by payment of at least 25%.

COBBLER, P.E.I. cert. A \$4.95 \$4.85
15 lbs. \$1.00; 30 lbs. \$1.75; 60 lbs. \$3.25

COBBLER, P.E.I. Foundation ... \$5.10 \$5.00
KATAHDIN, P.E.I. cert A \$4.95 \$4.85
KATAHDIN, N. Y. cert. com \$4.45 \$4.35
SEBAGO, P.E.I. cert A \$4.95 \$4.85
15 lbs. \$1.00; 30 lbs. \$1.75; 60 lbs. \$3.25

SEBAGO, N. Y. cert. A \$4.70 \$4.60
SEBAGO, N. Y. cert. com \$4.45 \$4.35
SEBAGO, N. Y. not cert. com ... \$3.45 \$3.35
Ask for special prices on 100 bags or more

CABBAGE Best Strains Available Hot Water and Semesan Treated

POSTPAID

	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 to 1 lb.	5 lb.
Golden Acre	.25	.50	\$5.00	\$4.50
Copenhagen Market	.25	.50	\$5.00	\$4.50
Reed's Glory	.30	.60	\$6.50	\$6.00
Quaker Hill Danish	.50	1.00	10.00	9.50
Reed's Red Danish	.50	1.00	10.00	9.50

BUCKWHEAT Per bu. 48 lb.

10 BU. OR MORE 10¢ LESS

JAPANESE OR SILVER HULL \$3.00
MIXED \$2.75

ALFALFA Highest Quality 300 lbs. or more 1/2¢ less

New Mexico Mountain Grown \$28.50 \$.47 1/2
Northern Grown Sold Out

CLOVER Highest quality. Approved sources. 300 lbs. or more 1/2¢ less

	60 lbs. per bu.	Per bu.	Per lb.
MEDIUM RED, domestic....	\$27.00	\$.45
MAMMOTH RED, domestic	\$27.00	\$.45
ALSIKE, domestic	\$25.80	\$.43
W. B. SWEET CLOVER	\$12.00	\$.20

For less than 5 lb. of Postpaid Not paid
the following, add 10¢ lb. 5 to 19 lb. 20 lb. up
N. Z. Wild White \$1.30 \$1.25
LADINO WHITE \$2.10 \$2.00
BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL
(Special inoculant included.)
Broad Leaf, hay type \$2.00 \$1.90
Narrow Leaf, pasture type \$2.00 \$1.90
See inoculants back page

TIMOTHY Highest Quality

200 LB. OR MORE 1/2¢ PER LB. LESS

	45 lbs. per bu.	Per bu.	Per lb.
COMMON, 99.50 to 99.80% purity	\$4.05	\$.09
Per full 3 bushel bag, \$11.50			
MIXED, 20% or more Alsike ..	\$7.20	\$.16
Per full 3 bushel bag, \$21.00			

MISCELLANEOUS Best Grade Per lb.

100 LBS. OR MORE 1/2¢ per lb. LESS

Less than 10 lbs. any item, add 10¢

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	\$.52
CANADA BLUE GRASS	.52
ALTA FESCUE GRASS	.60
CREEPING RED FESCUE GRASS	.72
CHEWING'S FESCUE GRASS	.72
COLONIAL BENT GRASS	1.10
ORCHARD GRASS	.38
RED TOP GRASS	.22
REED CANARY GRASS	.60
DOMESTIC RYE GRASS	.13
SMOOTH BROME GRASS	.23
PERENNIAL RYE GRASS	.24
SUDAN GRASS	.11
JAPANESE MILLET	.08
HUNGARIAN MILLET	.10
GOLDEN MILLET	.10
PROSO MILLET, for grain	.08
DWARF ESSEX RAPE	.23
SORGHUM	.10
HAIRY VETCH	.20
SPRING VETCH	.14

Cornell Pasture Mixt. Per lb.

100 LBS. OR MORE 1/2¢ per lb. LESS

SPECIAL PASTURE, 25 lbs. per A....	\$.67
GENERAL PURPOSE, 20 lbs. per A...	.48
UTILITY, 20 lbs. per A	.43
LADINO GRASS, 16 lbs. per A	.48
POULTRY PASTURE, 14 lbs. per A...	.74

Lawn Mixtures Recommended formulas Per lb.

100 LB. OR MORE 2¢ per lb. LESS

QUAKER HILL STANDARD
Post paid Not paid
With Clover ... under 20 lbs. \$5.7; 20-99 \$5.2
Without Clover, under 20 lbs. \$5.3; 20-99 \$4.8
QUAKER HILL SHADE
Without Clover, under 20 lbs. \$6.1; 20-99 \$5.6

K. C. Livermore



Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

ORDER FORM

K. C. LIVERMORE, Honeoye Falls, N. Y. Dear Friend:—I wish to order the following: _____, 1946

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If transportation charges to be paid by you, have to be prepaid, please allow for them here. Excess will be returned. \$

TERMS: Cash with order, or 25% with order and balance before shipment or on arrival with collection fees added. If balance is to be paid at a bank on delivery, give name and address of bank.

Bank P.O. State Total - - - \$
 Check or M. O. - - - \$
 Balance - - - \$

Ship to (Person) P. O. State Rt. or St.
 Freight or express station State Railroad
 Shipping instructions Name and address of person ordering, if different from above

Farm Chemicals for Seeds and Soil

ALL POSTPAID EXCEPT AS STATED

NITRAGIN LEGUME INOCULANTS

CULTURE A for alfalfa, sweet clover, yellow trefoil and CULTURE B for medium, mammoth, alsike, crimson, Ladino, wild white and white Dutch clovers, 1 bu. size 50c; 2½ bu. size \$1.00.
 CULTURE C for vetches, field peas, garden peas, 100 lb. size \$.50; 1200 lb. size \$5.70.
 CULTURE D for field, garden beans, 1 bu. size 35c.
 CULTURE S for soy beans, 2 bu. size 30c; 5 bu. size 55c; 30 bu. size \$3.25.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

½ pt. (treats 1 bu. corn) 60c; pt. (treats 2 bu. corn) \$1.00; qt. (treats 4 bu. corn) \$1.75.

SCARE CROW

½ pt. (treats 1 bu. corn) 40c; pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00.

ARASAN

For vegetable seed; 1/3 tsp. per lb. large seeds to 2/3 tsp. for small seed or 2 to 4 oz. per 100 lbs.; 1 oz. \$.15; 8 oz. \$.80; 5 lb. \$5.15; 25 lb. \$30.00.

CERESAN

For oats, barley, wheat (1 lb. treats 32 bu.); 1 lb. 80c; 4 lb. \$2.70; 25 lb. \$15.00.

SEMESAN JR.

For corn, 1½ oz. per bu.; 1½ oz. 15c; ¾ lb. 56c; 6¼ lb. \$3.75.

SEMESAN

For vegetables and flower seeds and bulbs; 2 oz. 40c; 12 oz. \$1.90; 4 lb. \$9.10.

SEMESAN BEL

For potatoes; 1 lb. per 50 to 80 bu.; 2 oz. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.65; 4 lb. \$5.70; 25 lb. \$33.25.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE

For potatoes, cabbage, etc. ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 to 4 lb. \$2.80 per lb.; 5 lb. up \$2.50 per lb.; express collect. Special prices on larger amounts.

YELLOW OXIDE OF MERCURY

For potatoes, 1 lb. treats 100 or more bu.; ½ lb. \$2.40; 1 to 4 lb. \$3.85 per lb.; 5 lb. up \$3.50 per lb., postage paid.

CALOMEL

For cabbage, turnip, radish, ½ lb. \$2.20; ¾ lb. \$3.00; 1 to 4 lb. \$3.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. up, \$3.20 per lb., postage paid.

YELLOW OXIDE OF COPPER

For peas, spinach, beets, 1 teaspoon per lb., or 2½ lb. per cwt.; ¼ lb. 35c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 80c; 5 lb. \$3.80, postpaid. Special prices on larger quantities.

ZINC OXIDE

For seed beds, ½ to 1 oz. per sq. ft.; 1 to 9 lb. 25c per lb.; 10 to 49 lb. 20c per lb., postage paid. Freight collect 50 lb. bags, \$6.00; 100 lb. bags \$10.

GRAPHITE

For coating peas to prevent breakage after treating; 2 oz. per bu.; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 to 4 lb. 35c per lb.; 5 lb. up, 30c per lb., postage paid. Freight collect, 100 lb. bags, \$18.00.

GUM ARABIC POWDER

To make calomel stick to cabbage seed; 1 oz. per lb. seed; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 30c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 85c, postage paid.

FORMALDEHYDE

For seed treating and soil disinfecting, (40%); 1 lb. can 40c; 5 cans up 35c each, express collect. Special prices on large quantities in bulk.

TOBACCO POWDER

To repel flea beetles, squash bugs, etc., for fumigating; 1 to 4 lb., 15c per lb.; 5 to 29 lb., 10c per lb., postage paid; 30 to 99 lb., 5c per lb.; 100 lb. bags, \$4.00 per bag freight collect.

SPERGON

A dust for treating seeds and soils to control fungus and bacterial diseases, 2 to 3 oz. per bu. of seed; 2 oz. 45c; 1 lb. \$2.50 postpaid; not prepaid 5 lb. \$9.95; 10 lb. \$18.50.

SULPHUR

For scabby potatoes. The easiest way to control scab on potatoes is to scatter 1 to 2 lb. of sulphur over each bushel of seed as it is dumped in the planter hopper. The action of the machine coats the seed fairly well and the surplus runs into the row. Wherever scab conditions are unusually bad, the soil should be treated as well as the seed. The same treatment also controls scab gnat and milled injury. Apply sulphur only where needed; apply 200 to 800 lb. per acre depending on the severity of the scab or as indicated by soil tests; apply after plowing and mix thoroughly at least 4" deep. Use our Free Flow Sulphur. It drills better and is economical. One application lasts years. Prices f.o.b. here. 4½ lb.; \$3.50 per cwt.; \$60.00 per ton. Special prices on ton lots or more delivered from factory.

DRAIN TILE

Not available at present because ceiling price is too low to permit production.